Fair: light northerly winds.

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ALLIED AGAINST ENGLAND.

CONTINENTAL POWERS COMBINED FOR OFFENCE.

Rendy to Support President Krueger's De mand for the Complete Independence of the Transvaul Republic, Although a Midwinter Crisis Was Not in the Original Plan - England Goes on Preparing for War-Many Ships Ordered to Be Made Ready-Arrests in Johannesburg-Krueger's Heply to the Queen-The Emperor. Too. Realles to His Grandmother.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sew.

LONDON, Jan. 10 .- The development of the European crisis becomes hourly more interesting. The absence of all news regarding the intentions of both the Kaiser and the Czar receives a peaceful interpretation in most quarters. It is doubtful if events take a really decisive turn for several days; then we shall have a decision. in which St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Paris will all be represented. We shall learn then whether the Continental combination for the overthrow of British prestige includes war in its pro-

There is a strong disinclination in France to support Germany in the present quarrel. If Russia had been the aggressor against England there would have been prompt and hearty support from both Germany and France. French embarrassment, however, has probably been removed by President Kruger. There is the highest authority for saying that the Boer President has submitted to the British Government his demands for redress on account of the recent invasion. If Great Britain refuses to satisfy them President Krüger will appeal for assistance to the Continental powers. Germany will then no longer be the leader of the quarrel, and there are strong reasons for believing that Russia, France, and Germany would act in concert in complying with the Boer request.

It is not yet known positively what the Boer demands are, but it is certain that they include more than a mere money indemnity. It is known that President Kruger has received from Europe strong encouragement to demand the complete independence of the Transvaal, and he has probably done so. I have at length obtained authoritative information that the German Emperordid, on Monday last, declare it to be his intention to recognize the independence of the Transvanl republic. It is now clearer than ever that if he does this, alone or in combination with others, war will follow. I expect to cable to-morrow important evidence showing the existence of Continental offensive alliances against England, but I am inclined to believe that the present crisis, with its threatened outbreak of war in midwinter, was not a prearranged part

of that plan of campaign. It is certain that the British Government are now fully alive to all features of the situation, There is no abatement of the war preparations. It was reported this afternoon that a second special squadron had been ordered to prepare or sea. This was denied by the Admiralty, but orders have been given which will make it possible within a few days to send out two or three such squadrons on forty-eight hours' notice. A large number of war ships have been ordered to be ready for sea on the 20th inst., but no rendezyous has been appointed.

is a curious fact that no Cabinet council has been held. Through all the stages of the crisis, however, the principal members have been in almost daily consultation. To-morrow formal session of the full Cabinet will be held-It will be the most important meeting for many years. Some persons expect it to summon Parllament to meet immediately, but it is more probable that such a step would be taken only in ca's war was believed to be inevitable.

It is been shrewdly suggested that Lord Salisbury may offset the Boer demands by a move similar to Lord Beaconsfield's Sucz Canal coup that is by purchasing the entire Portuguese South African interests, thus cutting off the Transvani from a possible port in Delagea. Bay, and surrounding the Boer territory by British possessions. It transpires that Germany did ask permission of Portugal to send troops through her territory to the Transvanl. The answer was a polite refusal.

A despatch received to-night from a semi-Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners will not be delivered over to the British authorities unless England consents to approprie the convention of 1884 and to relinquish her suzerainty over the Transvaai Republic. This, if true, would revive in its acutest phase the crisis in South Africa, for the despatches received here from High Commissioner Robinson gave the impression that the Boers would surrender Dr. Jameson um paditionally.

ARRESTS IN JOHANNESBURG.

23 of the Reform Committee Charged with Treason-Mruger to the Queen. By the United Press.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 10 .- Twenty-two members of the National Reform Committee, whose efforts were devoted to fomenting the recent rebellious acts of the Uitlanders, were arrested by officers of the Transvaal Government at the rooms of the Reform Club last evening on a charge of high treason. They were all taken to Pretoria. The prisoners included Col. Rha brother of Cecil Rhodes, Sir Drummond Miles Dunbar, Lionel Phillips, and other leading residents of Johannesburg. The arrests created no excitement, the nonu

lace maintaining a perfectly indifferent atti-ude to the action of the authorities.

LONDON, Jan. 10 .- The Government has re eived a cablegram from Sir Hercules Robinson, Jovernor of the Cape Colony, embodying President Krüger's reply to the message communiated to him by Mr. Chamberlair expressing he satisfaction of the Queen at President Kraer's decision to turn over the British South frica Company prisoners to officers of the imrial Government. The reply is addressed to ov. Robinson, and is as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt the telegram received by your Excellency rom the Secretary of State for the Colonies re questing you, by command of her Majesty the Queea, to inform me of her message, in which her Majesty expresses her satisfaction at my decision to hand over the prisoners to her Majesty's Government. As! have already informed your Excellence it is really my inten tion to act in this sense, so that Jameson and the British subjects under his command may be punished by her Majesty's Government. I will inform your Excellency of my final decision in this matter as soon as Johannesburg shall have

reverted to quietness and order. 'In the mean time I request your Excellence to assure the Queen of my high appreciation of her words, and in proffering her my respectful good wishes to express my thanks for the same "S. J. P. KRCGER."

A despatch from Johannesburg says the Standard of that place publishes the statement that the release of Dr. Jameson and those of his followers who were taken priso, ers by the Boers will be made conditional upon the abrogation of the treaty of 1884.

A despatch to the Central News from Borlin eays that unless Great Britain satisfies the demands of President Kruger, which include the abrogation of the convention of 1884, by the terms of which England exercises suzerainty over the Transvaal republic, Germany will urge Kruger to appeal to the European powers to

support him in his demands. A despatch from Preteria says that the Transvanl Government are greatly displeased at the slowness of the Uitlanders in delivering up their arms. They are reported to have had in their possession 30,000 rifles, whereas only 2,000 have been handed over to the authorities. In

consequence of this the Government issued a

proclamation declaring that unless all the arms were delivered up by 6 p'clock this evening the lefaulters would be dealt with according to law Those who comply with the demands of the Soverament will be pardoned, with the exception of the leaders of the revolt, who will have to suffer the penalty of their acts.

Prior to the issuance of the Transvaal Government's proclamation Sir Jacobus A. De Wet, the British Agent at Pretoria, went to Johannes burg to hasten the work of disarming the revo lutionists. A Government Commission was sitting at Johannesburg with the object of insuring the execution of the conditions of surren der. Sir J. A. De Wet was to attend the sittings of this Commission, and render it all assistance possible.

The despatch says that 10,000 Boers wer under arms, and would not return to their nomes until the matter of disarming the Uitlanders was finally settled.

Mr. Chamberlain has cabled to J. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Afrikander Bund, a party having a large majority in the Cape Parliament, and a a large majority in the Cape rariament, and a supporter of Cecii Rhodes and the British South Africa Company, lotorming him that there will be a full inquiry into the British South Africa Company's raid into the British South Africa Company's raid into the Transyaal, and that further violation of the territory of the South African Republic will be nervenied. It is reported that the inquiry will be conducted by a royal commission, which will investigate the origin and circumstances of the whole affair. It is reported that Dr. Jameson will be taken to Natal, where he will be embarked for England to be tried upon charges of violating the Foreign Enlistment act, which declares it a punishable offence to prepare a warlike expedition against a friendly State.

A despatch from Cape Town to the Pall Mall Gazette, under the date of Jan. 8, says it is asserted there that Cecil Rhodes was away whole plot which led up to and included Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transyaal, Rhodes, the despatch says, is ill at Cape Town.

A despatch from Cape Town under the date of Jan. 8 says that Messrs, W. Z. Schreiner, Crown Advocate, declines to cooperate with the New Premier of Cape Colony, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State supporter of Cecil Rhodes and the British South

Sprigg.
Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State
Colonies, went to Osborne to-day to visit

for the Colonies, went to Osborne to-day to visit the Queen. The Queen has addressed an auto-graph letter to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, thank-

the Queen. The Queen has addressed an autograph letter to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain thanking him for his services in connection with the disturbances in the Transvaal.

Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, padda visit to Portsmouth to-day, where he inspected the ships at that yard which are destined for the flying squadron.

The Stock Exchange market was quiet and closed steady. American railroad stocks were slightly better, the transactions being confined to inside operators. Argentine securities were firm. Foreign securities were irregular. In mining shares there was only a small business, but at fractional advances.

The Maxim-Nordenfeldt Company, manufacturers of arms at Erith, on the Thames, have obtained permission from the British Government to consign two truck loads of small arms to Pretoria for the Transvaal Government. The arms have already been shipped.

In an interview on the Transvaal situation today Mr. J. B. Robinson, the richest of the South African millionalres, the largest employer of labor in the Rand, and half owner of the yacht Valkyrie III., said that the question of granting the franchise to the Utilanders was the only knotty point.

He was thoroughly conversant with President

He was thoroughly conversant with President Krüger's views on the subject. In a recent conversation between Mr. Robinson and President Krüger, the latter said;
"If I give the franchise to the foreigners I may as well haul down the Transvaal flag."
Mr. Robinson nevertheless believes that a modified franchise will be given to the Uitlanders. He claims to know that the visit to Berlin of Dr. Levds, Secretary of State of the Transvaal, was solely for the purpose of consulting an occulist.

Berlin of Dr. Levus, Secretary of State of the Transvaal, was solely for the purpose of consulting an occulist.

Mr. Robinson predicts that in the future harmony will prevail between the English and the Boers, resulting in the federation of the Transvaal and Cape Colony.

Liventhold, Jan. 10.—In a speech delivered here to-day Sir Arthur Forwood said that in accordance with the standard fixed by the last Conservative Government, when he was Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, it might be expected that ten ironclads and from fifteen to twenty cruisers would be completed during the next three years.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—Advices from Lorenzo Marques, Portuguese East Africa, report the arrival there of the German cruiser Condor.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—Dr. Beelbarts van Blokland, Minister of the South African Republic to Germany, the Netherlands, And France, has gone to Paris to confer with the French Government in regard to the situation in the Transvaal.

WILLIAM II. REPLIES TO VICTORIA. The Reply, He Said, Would Be Acceptable to the Queen.

London, Jan. 10.-The Telegraph will publish o-morrow a despatch from Berlin stating that Emperor William received by special messenger on Jan. 8 an auto, raph letter from Queen Vic-

The Emperor's autograph reply is now in the Queen's hands. It is understood that the Emperor remarked to his entourage that he believed the terms of his reply would be accept able. The writer of the despatch affirms that the letters referred to the political situation, and that his Majesty in his reply, in brief general terms, proffered his hand to the English people. The letter, it is said, also confirms the assurances given by the German Ministers that the Emperor had no intention of casting a dur on the dignity of Ingland.

SPRIGG FORMS A CABINET.

Rhodes's Columbat Secretary Takes the Agriculture Portfolio. LONDON, Jan. 10 -- An official despatch from

ape Town states that a new Ministry has been formed by Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, who succeeded the Hon, Cecil Rhodes as Prime Minister. The new Cabinet is composed as follows: Attorney-General, Sir Thomas Upington, Commissioner of Public Works, Sir James Steamington

ivewright.
Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. P. H. Faure.
Celonial Secretary, Mr. Tewater.
Mr. Faure was Colonial Secretary in the es Cabinet.

Prime Minister receives no salary. Each
e other Ministers receives a salary of £1,500

ACTIVITY AT VICTORIA.

Two More Large Ships to Join the Pacific Picet-Working Day and Night.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10. - The greatest activity is being shown by the naval authorities at this station. The officers have been taking a sgreat deal of interest in the despatches regarding the tiff between Great Britain and Germany, and more official despatches than usual have

and more official despatches than usual have been going between Admiral Stephenson and the Admiralty Office in London.

It is stated that two large ships will come out to join the Pacific flect, besides one which is intended to relieve the Royal Arthur. Work on her Majesty's ship satellite, now in the Esquimalt dock, is being rushed both night and day. The Satellite met with an accident in the South Pacific, and when she arrived it was announced that she would be in the dock for six weeks. All this has been changed, and the men at work on her say that she will be ready for service in a few days.

10 RECOGNIZE THE TRANSVAAL. Mr. Morgan Introduces a Joint Resolution In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. - In the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), a member of the Com-mittee on Foreign Relations, offered the followng concurrent resolution and had it referred to that committee:

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring. That the people of the United States of America, through their representatives in Congress assembled, convey to the President and people of the republic of Transval their carnest congratulations amon their success in establishing free representative government, republican in form, and in their opposition to any foreign power that denies to them the full enjoyment of those rightful liberties. The people of America having realized, through the favor of the God of nations, the hiesings of government massed upon the consent of the governed, entertain with confidence the pleasing logs and belief that the principles of self-government will be securely established through the influence of the republic of France in her colonies, and of the republic of France in her colonies, and of the republic of Eberia and the Transval, founded by the people in Africa; and that those republics will foster and give firm support to the peaceful progress of Christian civilization in the new and vast field now being opened to the commerce and institutions of all the nations of the searth throughout that great continent. That the Fresident of the United States is requested to communicate this action of Congress to the President of the republic of Transvaxi. United States of America, through their repre

FAMOUS ROGUE CAUGHT.

HE'S DAVID J. COLEMAN OF THE LINCOLN BANK SWINDLE.

As Paul Brigham of Boston He Fooled Lawrer Lanterbach and Lawrer Allen and Made Them Ills References for a Bonble Event That Was Just Approaching Consummation, When One of the Vietims Selected Called In the Police-Denit in Forged References and Bogus Certifled Checks, and Posed as a Capitalist,

A beneficent-looking old man, with a short black beard and small black eyes, sat in Acting Capt. O'Brien's office at Police Headquarters last evening and regaled a number of reporters with some anecdotes which he considered amus. ing. Acting Capt. O'Brien had just described him as one of the greatest swindlers of the age The man chuckled to himself and said: "Well, I am guilty, and I suppose I'll go to

tate prison; but a man has three meals a day there and is well taken care of, and that is more than a good many can get outside." He was well dressed, and looked like a bank director. His mention of names that are famous throughout the United States as those of states men, financiers, and capitalists showed that he

had some acquaintance with the business and

personality of these men. He is Paul Brigham, who has a police record under the names of George Watson, David J. Coleman, Charles G. Bartlett, and the nickname 'The General." As Coleman he worked the famous Lincoln Bank swindle.

A few weeks ago the old man called on White Spate, carnet manufacturers, at their store, 31 West Twenty-third street, and, presenting a card engraved with the name "Paul Brigham, Boston, Mass.," stated that he wished to make a business proposition to the firm.

He had been referred to them, he said by the aw firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson of 22 William street, who had informed him that White & Spate were about to extend their busi-ness and were prepared to receive an investment of capital. He had \$50,000 to losn out, and he was willing to pay it right into the firm by giving them a certified check if he were satisfied that the investment would be satisfactory. Mr. Spate, with whom Brigham conversed, showed him through the building and when Brigham confessed himself satisfied with what he saw promised to submit his offer to his partner, Mr. Sam White, on the latter's re urn from l'hiladelphia.

An appointment was made for the 21st of December, and on that day, after a meeting with both partners, an agreement was arrived at by Brigham and the firm under which he was to invest \$50,000 and receive a third of the profits of the business. Brigham promised to have the legal papers drawn up by Hondly Lauterbach & Johnson, and ready to sign or They were presented to the firm on that date, but were sent back for alterations. and on Wednesday last Mr. White of the carpet firm his counsel, Lawyer Shea, and Brighan met at Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson's office and signed the agreements. Mr. Spate not being present, they were brought up to Twentythird street, where he afterward signed them. Brigham's money was not forthcoming, but he explained the circumstances satisfactorily, and said: "I will come here on Friday morning with drafts for \$30,000, and at the same time I will

make you a personal loan of \$15,000." This was very satisfactory to the firm, and it was agreed to meet at Mr. Lauterbach's office yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. This decision having been arrived at Brigham and Spate left the office together. Brigham said he wanted to buy some dry goods, and they drove in a cab to Sixth avenue.

the office together. Brigham said he wanted to huy some dry goods, and they drove in a cab to Sixth avenue.

There Brigham remembered that he wanted to buy some diamonds for his wife, and at his request Mr. Spate went with him to the jewelry store of Theodore A. Kohn & Son in Twenty-third street. Brigham chone \$1.495 worth of jewelry, and ordered it to be sent to the office of White & Spate. At the same time he explained to Mr. Spate that he had not the ready money at the moment and asked Spate to pay for the jewelry with the firm's check. Mr. Spate agreed, but as he had received nothing from Brigham so far but promises and paper his suspicions were aroused, and he called the jeweller to one side and arranged with him to delay sending the jewelry until later in the afternoon and to instruct his messenger not to deliver it in return for the firm's check, on the ground that it was against his rule to take a check after banking hours.

in delay sending the jewelry until later in the afternoon and to instruct his messenger not to deliver it in return for the firm's check, on the ground that it was against his rule to take a check after banking hours.

This arrangement was carried out. Brigham went to Kohn and argued that it was all right, but the latter, coached by Spate, insisted that he could not complete the transaction in that way on principle, and Brigham was forced to pretend to agree with him, and asked that the jewelry be sent again in the morning.

Yesterday morning Spate got a message from Brigham postponing the landing over of the checks until this morning. Spate sent to Mr. F. R. Minrath of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Co. a confidential clerk named Roberts to inquire what was known of Brigham's resources. Mr. Roberts to inquire what was known of Brigham's resources. Mr. Roberts to inquire what was known of Brigham's resources. Mr. Roberts to inquire what was sured him that Brigham was a very wealthy man; that he had shown him securities to the amount of \$300,000, and he had been meditating engaging in a transaction involving the sum of \$100,000, but had been persuaded by Minrath not to invest.

Mr. Spate, still not completely satisfied, communicated with his counsel, Mr. Shea, whom he sent to Lauterbach's office to see whether Bricham appeared there yesterday. Mr. Shea, shom he sent to Lauterbach's office to see whether Bricham appeared there yesterday. Mr. Shea, shom he sent to Mr. Spate, and the latter again thought his suspicions were groundless, but decided within himself that under no circumstances would be pay for Brigham's jewelry before he had in his possession some of the money that had been promised him. While he was thinking the matter over. Brigham who, be said, had just arrived from Hoston. At the same time he asked Spate to bring the jewelry with him, that he might present it to his wife. Sonde cases at the door, and Spate, seedying to see where he went, followed him, and he were not sufficiently large to cover the transacti

They visited several saloons there frequented y confidence men, and in one of them Brigham as found drinking beer at a table in the back som with several men. He was pointed out to be detective, and the latter at once recognized in as "David J. Coleman," the swindler, for hom the police had been scarching for more han a year. whom the police had been searching for more than a year.

Before Ryaders could put him under arrest Reigham saw Spate and Donahay, with whom he had been conducting a transaction on exactly similar lines, standing together at the saloon door and knew that the game was up.

He had already obtained \$3,000 from Donahay and secured one loan of \$300 from Spate, and thinking for a moment that he could square them without a word, he produced the money item his pockets and handed it over. Then he was arrested.

Mr. Spate says that Brigham left a certified

Ar. Spate says that Brigham left a certified check or the Blackstone National Hank of Boston for \$50,000 with him. He also showed another check for \$22,347.

He had a letterhead of the Blackstone Bank, and a note saying he was a director of the bank, which purported to be signed by the cashier. These he offered as his credentials when he first called on Mr. Spate.

Mr. Spate wrote to the bank, asking if Brigham was what he claimed to be, and asked them to telegraph a reply. He received no word from the bank, and at 10% o'clock yesterday telephoned and learned that no such man as Brigham was known there.

ham was known there.
Capt, O'Brien learned with regard to his transaction with the Hollow Ware Company that the company had communicated with him as

the result of an advertisement in which he had offered to invest \$50,000 in a maying business.

He had inspected their plant and nad given them as a reference the Hackstone National Bank of Boston, and had employed Messrs. Allen and Talmage, lawyers of 320 Broadway, to represent him. By means of forged letters he had satisfied the Hollow Ware Company of his stability, and before meeting Mr. Spate yesterday morning had signed the papers relating to the deal, giving a bad check for \$50,000, and on the introduction of Mr. Donahay of the firm had got cash for another bad check for \$2,500 at the Market and Fulton Hank.

lionalizay of the firm had got cash for another bad check for \$2,500 at the Market and Fulton Hank.

Brigham, who is over seventy years old, has a long police record, extending over twenty-five years. In 1870 he was convicted under the name of Charles W. Bartictt for defrauding Hart Bros., jewellers in Fulton street, Brooklyn, out of \$100. He served one year in the Crow Hill penitentiary for this. In 1872 he was again convicted for passing a fraudulent check on the clerk of the Hoboken Hotel, and served one year in the Hudson county jail. In 1873, through an advertisement in which he represented himself as a son of Erastus Corning of Albany, he succeeded in swindling a patent firm in Leonard street out of \$2,300. Three months afterward he was convicted of fraud in Newark and sont to the Trenton jail for five years. In 1880 he was sentenced to two and a half years in State prison under the name of George Watson for swindling a picture frame dealer in Thirteenth street, between Broadway and University place, out of several thousand dollars.

Another victim of Brigham's was the Richardson Stove Company of Bockman street, who were swindled out of \$1,400 by him on a false check on the Fourteenth Street National Bank. Three years ago Brigham came very near passing off a fraudulent \$20,000 check on the firm of Jackson & Co., grate manufacturers of this city. He offered them the check in payment for a house, on which he was to pay \$13,000, and wanted the rest in cash.

In one of the Sunday papers he advertised

grate manufacturers of this city. He offered them the check in payment for a house, on which he was to pay \$13,000, and wanted the rest in cash.

In one of the Sunday papers he advertised under the name of David J. Coleman, saying that he wished to place a large amount of money in some paying business.

Among the answers he received was one from Charles S. Higgins, the Brooklyn soan manufacturer. The outcome of the meeting was that Coleman bought \$28,500 worth of the Higgins Soap Co. preferred stock, giving in payment a hogus check drawn on the Columbia National Hank of Washington for the amount. They made coleman auditor of the company.

A few days after his first meeting with Mr. Higgins he told him that he had a large amount of money in the Columbia Bank, and that he wanted to open an account in some New York city bank. Mr. Higgins was a depositor in the Lincoln hank, so on July 30. 1894, he took Coleman there and introduced him to President James of the bank. Coleman deposited a bogus check drawn on the same Washington Hank for \$30,000, and said that he wanted to draw \$0,500 in cash immediately, which they allowed him to do. The same day that he drew this money he went to Paterson, N. J., where he had been negotiating to purchase a silk mill, and gave another check, and received \$600 in cash. Then he disappeared.

After Acting Captain O'Brien had told the story of his crimes he brought Brigham into the room, and when the old man with the cunning smile had told his funny stories he said:

"Hoys, I am insane, and the Captain here knows it. The only thing the matter with mo is I have been a fool all my life. I have been a fool all my life. I have been a slave to drink and I have been up for five nights now in succession; but they have a chaplain and good books up in Sing Sing, and I suppose I will get along, You know John McClave, who used to be Police Commissioner." Here the old fellow similed and winked significantly, "Weil, I got away with him at one time, I leased a house from him for \$50,000 and got 25 pe

now, though. He got a pretty good raking over some time ago."

Mr. Lauterbach, when seen at his home last evening, said:

"Brigham called on us a week ago highly recommended. If he has done us it is without my knowledge, and must have been by a forged check. I don't care to speak about him, be-cause I know nothing about his alleged swin-ding, and this is the first I have heard on the subject. This is all I can say."

COURT CLERK IN A CELL.

J. F. McDonald of Special Sessions, Pormerly of Binghamton, Accused of Theft. Theodoro F. McDonald, 'hief Clerk of the Special Sessions Court, - Appointed last July when the new court was organized, spent last night in a prison cell in the Tombs, charged with grand larcency in the first degree. Mr. McDonald is 50 years old, a native of the United States, and was a lawyer of good reputation when he was appointed Clerk of the

His application consisted of thirty-five typewritten pages, and had the signatures of some the best Republicans of the Brookfield faction in this city on it. It is said that Gov. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, and Mr. Brookfield were among the petitioners. He had been District Attorney of Broome county.

the court he has confined himself to his office. very rarely appearing at the Clerk's desk in the court room. His deputy, William M. Fuller, generally transacted all the business of the court there. At the beginning of his term Mr. McDonald did sit behind the Clerg's desk, but, as he was a man of very nervous and excitable temperament, he found the work there too much for him; so he contented himself after that with remaining at his deak in the Clerk's office and receiving the fines that were collected from day to day in court. He also took charge

from day to day in court. He also took charge of all the court papers and records.

A few days ago Mr. McDonaid sent in his resignation to the Justices of the Special Sessions and it was believed he intended to get out because the strain of the dutles of the Clerk of that court were too much for him. An investigation of his conduct of his office, nowever, was begun by Justice Jerome. There were several serious discrepancies in the records of the court under Mr. McDonaid's charge, and among others, so Justice Jerome. There were several serious discrepancies in the records of the court under Mr. McDonaid's charge, and among others, so Justice Jerome told Acting Captain O'Brien, a deficiency of nearly \$2,000 in his accounts of fines collected.

Justice Jerome, after a conference with his fellow Justices, called on the Chief of Detectives and had Detectives Clark and Foye detailed to take Mr. McDonaid into custody yesterday morning as he left his house. Justice Jerome went to the office, sat in judgment as a magistrate and issued a commitment to the detectives charging McDonaid with grand larceny in the second degree. He also instructed the detectives to arraign McDonaid before him at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his chambers.

Just before 4 o'clock there was a bustle in the Special Sessions Court room, and the court suddenly adjourned. The room was cleared and the lights were turned out, while the Justices went to Justice Jerome's chambers. Mr. McDonaid was in there with the detectives. The Justice seand Clerk remained in Justice Jerome's chambers with the detectives. The Justices and Clerk remained in Justice Jerome's chambers until 8% o'clock, when it was suddenly learned that McDonaid has been committed by Justice Jerome for examination on the 18th, it is said that McDonaid. All that Justice Hinsdale would say, and he sooke for all, was that Mr. McDonaid has possion fore a fine of Seto collected in bis counts, and offered to make the deficiency good.

The court imposed hig fines in exclse cases. The shortin

No Rasis for the Reports Circulated that It Had Reen Dissolved. Thursday of last week.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages cost a little more, but are

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

IT STATES THE BOND SITUATION AS PREVIOUSLY GIVEN IN THE SUN.

Surprise Expressed that Scantor Caffery Did Not Make It a Part of His Speech on Monday, and Have Disarm Criticism of the Administration, Based on the "Tofounded and Mattelousty Mendacious Assertions of a Sensational News. paper"-The Bond Syndiente Is Intact. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. - The publication of

President Cleveland's letter to Senator Caffery,

not at any time had an arrangement or under

the advertised issue of bonds and denouncing the

has persistently and wilfully misrepresented the situation in Washington, created little surprise here, because it has been known all along to those who have means of learning the truth. that the President has been determined from the first to give the public a chance to bid for such bonds as might be offered for sale by the Government. Much surprise is expressed, however, at the action of Senator Caffery in carrying the letter about for four days while the President was being misrepresented on the floor of the Senate by Senators who, as he said in his letter, might have learned the truth if they had but asked for information. Senator Caffery delivered a speech in the Senate on Monday in which he made a somewhat earnest defence of the Administration, but, strangely enough, in that speech he defended also the President's right to ell the bends to a syndicate of bankers, the in ference from his remarks being that this had been done. Yet at the time the Senator must have had the President's letter in his pocket, or t must have been left unopened on his offic desk, because it was sent to him on Sunday Had the Senator read it during the course of his remarks he would have at once disarmed

tration. There is one part of the President's letter. however, that does not seem very clear. After making an unqualified dental of the charge that an arrangement has been made with the bankers to furnish gold or to take the bonds, he says: 'Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve have anxiously conferred with each other, and, as occasion per mitted, with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions, as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold." Apparently this statement can mean only one thing, and that is that the President conferred informally with bankers, and knows that he can get gold from them to protect the reserve, and that they will purthase such portion of the bond issue that the

the Senator, who were attacking the Adminis

But the President's letter will undoubtedly serve to convince Congress and the public that he has sincerely wished from the first to give the public a c' ance to buy the bonds, and indeed there has been no doubt of it. A Washington despatch published in THE SUN of Dec. 30 contains this paragraph:

"The President will advertise a bond issue as soon as he and Secretary Carlisle regard such a step as necessary to prevent a finar fial panic and the Treasury from being places on a silver basis. No agreement has yet been entered into with financiers, but it is the intention of Secretary Carlisle to have the new issue underwritten before the advertisement is made, so that there will be a sure market for all the bonds not subscribed by private purchasers. [It had been previously stated in the despatch that bonds would first be offered to the public.] When the first bond Issue of the Cleveland Administration was advertised only \$750,000 worth were bid for by individuals, and the assistance of the banks was necessary to fleat the loan. The pubhe will have an opportunity this time to subscribe, but it will be previously arranged who shall take the bonds not so subscribed. It is not at all certain that J. Pierpont Morgan will have an option on the issue."

That despatch was written after a talk with a member of the Cabinet who understood then as Ever since Mr. McDonald has been Clerk of the understands now the desires and intentions of President Cleveland in this matter. That Cabinet officer says to-day that it is perfectly well understood that the popular loan feature of the new Issue will be a fullure, and insists that the Administration is perfectly confident that gold will be forthcoming to purchase the bonds. While he does not say it in so many words, the direct inference from his statement is that the Administration is looking to the banks and not to the people to make the lean a success. The President, therefore, is perfectly justified in saying that no contract has been made, but it is perfectly true, as he also says, that the Administration has conferred with those having knowledge of financial affairs as to the best means of selling bonds for gold.

The President's letter to Senator Caffery affords another illustration of the generally rec ognized fact that President Cleveland and not John G. Carlisle is the real Secretary of the Freasury. Every occasion during the present Administration, when Congress and the public nave seemed to misunderstand the attitude and intention of the Treasury Department on Important financial questions, it has been Presilent Cleveland and not Secretary Carlisie who has taken the public into his confidence and enlightened them as to the situation. The Secretary writes letters to Congress advocating the defeat of measures that a year or two ago he was using all his influence to have passed, and performs many similar acts, all going to demon-strate his indecision of character, and when the strate his indecision of character, and when the financial situation reaches a crisis where it is necessary for some assurance to be given to the public as to what the policy of the Administration will be, it is President Cleveland who speaks and not Secretary Carlisle. Had the Secretary toil some Senator to state last Monday in the Senate what the President had already written to Senator Caffery on Sunday, there would have been no occasion for the attacks upon the Administration. There has been much good-natured criticism of Senator Caffery for not publishing the letter some; but as one Senator said this afternoon: "Perhaps he did not know he had it."

As each day goes by there is less reason to believe that the popular loan will be in any measure a success. A few bids are received daily at the Treasury Department, but under the law they cannot be onened until Feb. 5, so even Secretary Carlisle does not know their nature or even whether they are bona fide offers of gold for the new bonds. Everybody connected with the Treasury Department is convinced, however, that the beopie will not buy the bonds, and as President Cleveland says emphatically that no contract has been made with bankers, this must be accepted as a true statement of the case. His confidence, however, that the bonds financial situation reaches a crisis where it is

no contract has been made with bankers, this must be accepted as a true statement of the case. His confidence, however, that the bonds will be sold for gold undoubtedly arises from his knowledge of the willingness of the banks to buy the unsold portion of the new loan.

MORGAN SYNDICATE INTACT.

Efforts to discredit the syndicate that has been formed to finance the Treasury extended vesterday to the circulation of a report that the syndicate had been dissolved. There was no basis whatever for that report. Mr. J. P. Morgan, who formed the syndicate, was not at his office yesterday, but members of his firm, as well as other prominent members of the syndiente, repeated what he said to a reporter of Tur-Sun ou Thursday, that there has been no change whatever in the starus of the syndicate since

Thinks the Bonds Should Be Sold Abroad LONDON, Jan. 10 .- In its financial article tocorrow the Daily News will say it does not imagine that President Cleveland's plans will conduce to the removal of the difficulties be-setting American finance. It adds that obviously the best way to stop the foreign drain of both

GENERAL ARBITRATION UTOPIAN. Quicker and More Battsfactory, Says the London Timen, to Fight It Out.

LONDON, Jan. 11,-The Times this morning pours a cold douche on the idea of a scheme for permanent and general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. The paper admits that the object is a noble one, but says that it is Utopian and unattainable. After propounding questions as to how the schemould be worked the Times continues:

On the whole, most peoples would probably find it more expeditions and more satisfactory to go to war at once upon the merits of a cas and be done with it, and the cause or peace of humanity would hardly be the loser if they

assuring the public that the Administration has The Times is of the opinion that ordinary men will see that the projects for permanent arbistanding with a symbicate of bankers to take tration tribunals are not workable, and will be gin to suspect that those projects are prompted unscrupulous and mendacious newspaper that by pusilianimity, not humanity,
"A suspicion of that sort will not make for

peace," it adds, "and we are distinctly assured that the readiness of the British Government and nation to resist German interference has been thoroughly appreciated by the American people. They would be ready themselves to fight in a just war, and like us none the less for being ready too."

THE LAUREATE'S FIRST POEM. It Celebrates Dr. Jameson's Invasion of the Transvani.

LONDON, Jan. 10. The first poem of Alfred Austin as Poet Laurente will appear in the Times to-morrow. It is entitled "Jameson's

Ride." The concluding stanza is: I suppose we were wrong - were mad men Still I think at the judgment day, When God afts the good from the hallmen,

There will be something more to say We were wrong, but we are not half sorry, And as one of the baffled band, I would rather have had that foray

Than the crushings of all the Rand. The poem is similar in manner and sentiment to the poetical work of George R. Sims.

FLAMES ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Two Pavilions Burned Children in the Nursery Hastily Removed, Two one-story frame buildings on Randall's Island, known as the contagious disease pavilions, were burned to the ground at 1 o'clock this morning. The cause of the fire could not be

ascertained: The fire alarmed Matron Dunphy of the nurery which was 200 feet from the burning buildings, and she got the children out to a place of safety. By the time the firemen reached the island the fire was out.

NINE SAVED FROM THE EALING. They Get Into Canso Atter Days of Terrible Suffering.

HALIPAX, Jan. 10.-Nine survivors of the teamer Ealing arrived at Canso to-day frostbitten and half dead with exposure. The particulars have been obtained with difficulty, as some of their are unable to talk, and others are delirious. Their names are Thomas Thomas of Cardigan, Wales, second officer, hands and eet badly frozen; Fred Lingeren of Sweden. boatswain, feet frozen: Neah Grudger of New foundland, feet frozen; Edward Wilkinson of Yarmouth, engineer, badly frozen and not likely to recover; John Peterson of Denmark. James Baker of Newfoundland, Henry Nobie of Belfast, Ireland; F. L. Stevenson of Port-Lud, England, and William Hogen of London

all frostbitten. Only one of the nine could walk when the boat landed at Canso this afternoon. Second Officer Thomas was able to talk. He said the ship struck about 6 P. M. on Monday, a dense

to the bads.

The ship listed to starboard, and only the two port boats could be cleared. The Captain, first engineer, second officer, boatswain, and four-teen others got into the larger boat, and the trst officer, second and third engineers, and three scamen took the smaller. They clung by a line-to the wreck for several hours, but at daviight the ship began to break up and they were obliged to let go. The small boat was soon lost to sight. The larger boat, after carrying away the rudder and small sail, drifted at the mercy of the sea. Early Wednesday morning two of the firemen died, and yesterday the

ing two of the firemen died, and yesterday the Cartain and a fireman named Wilson succumbed.

Later in the day three others expired. Today at moon land was sighted, and about the same time an apprentice named Gliroy died. As fast as the man gave out they were thrown overboard in order to keep the heavily leed boat from swamping with the weight. Once yesterday they sighted a scheener, but could not attract her. The men were without food or compass, and the cask of water placed in the boat when they left the wreck was frozen solid. The pull for land was a hard one, and wheat he boat touched not a man was able to move. The survivors were taken to farmhouses and kindly cared for.

BLACKBURN RENOMINATED.

Iwelve Democrats Refuse to Attend the Caucus-No Chance of Election.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10 .- The Democratic caucus t Frankfort to-night nominated Joseph C. S. Blackburn for United States Senator. The battle was short and sharp, but what may be the consequences no one can tell. Twelve Democratic legislators refused to go into the caucus. Chief among these were Senator Roxel Weissinger, ex-Speaker Carroll, and Representative Johns. It now seems that Blackburn's defeat is absolutely certain.

The caucus was held in the State House and was called to order by Senator Goebel. Senator Bronston nominated Blackburn, Senator Stephenson nominated McCreary, and Mr. Taylor nominated ex-Gov. Brown. There was but one ballot, resulting as follows: Blackburn, 37; McCreary, 13; Brown, 8. Blackburn was declared the nominee, and after the usual speeches, including one from the Senator, the caucus adjourned. The Republicans will hold their caucus to-morrow. Congressman Hunter will be nominated.

The Democrats who refused to go into the caucus will issue an address explaining their reason. They are Senators Elliston, Hayward, Holloway, and Weissinger; Representatives Carroll, Johns. Rice, Speight, Stout, Violet, Walker, and White. ras called to order by Senator Goebel. Senator

FREED ALL THE PRISONERS. President Dole Let the Last of Them Go

on New Year's Day. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10,-The steamer Warrimoo rrived from Australia via Honolulu this morning. The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of Jan. 2, says: On New Year's morning the eight remaining political prisoners, Guillicks, Ward, and Bowles, with Wilcox and Wise and three other natives, were released from prison. Letters to natives, were released from prison. Letters to the Executive from each of the men earnestly expressed the sense of their error and promised loyal support to the Government. General satis-faction is expressed at this result. Capt. Anderson and Passenger Galle of the captured Victoria, B. C., opium schooner Henri-etta, have each been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500. The cook and three sailors were sentenced to four menths and \$500 fine each. An appeal has been taken. taken.

The tur S. F. Wetherfil, while passing out of the slip of the Pennsylvania Hailr and freight department, about noon yesterday, was caught in the ice and cut through. She sank immedi-ately, but the crew managed to get ashore. She will beraised by the Chapman Wrecking Commany.

A Trapplet Brother Crushed to Death, LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.-Brother Dominique, a Trappist lay brother at Gethsemane Abbey. near here, was killed to-day in the convent mill by his cowleatching in the machinery. He was crushed to death.

PRICE TWO CENTS. MURDERER HUNTED DOWN.

HE SHOT AND KILLED HIS AGED

FATHER-IN-LAW AND THEN PLEDS A Posse of Farmers Start in Pursuit-The

Assassin Takes Refuse in a Farmhouse and Pires at His Parsuers-The Posse Fire and Riddle His Body with Bullets. BUFFALO, Jan. 19,-At 1 o'clock this afteron in the town of Ran-omville, ten miles from

Lockport, Robert Clapsaddle, an aged farmer, was murdered by his proffigate son-to-law. George H. Smith, and three hours later a posse of seventy-five farmers meted out swift justice to the assassin, riddling his body with a score of bullets. Farmer Clapsaddle, who was 68 years oldlived about a mile south of the village with his wife, their youngest daughter, and a grandson, 12 years old, the son of Smith, who fifteen years

ago married Clapsaddle's oldest daughter. About three years ago Smith's dissolute habits and brutality caused his wife to obtain a separation from him, Smith nursed the idea that Ciapendule had induced his daughter to make this move, and just after the separation proecculings were begun he beat the old farmer in . brutal manner. He was sent to prison three times for this and other offences, but the irrms of his confinement were short. About eighteen mouths ago Mrs. Smith mare ried John De Clute, a farmer, living about four mlies from the Clapsaddle house. Smith swore revenge upon old man Clapsaddle for allensting

his wife's affections, but about this time he was convicted of perjury in swearing falsely against Farmer John Moore, whom he charged smoughing Chinamen, and was sent to prison for a rear. As he was taken from court he swore to kill Clapsaddle when he regained his liberty. His term expired on Nov. 1, and since that time he has lived a vagrant's life. Early this afternoon he went to the house of his agod father-in-law, whom he found reading a paper, and, without a word of warning, fired a

bullet into his head, killing him instantly. The murderer then fled across the fields, and, the alarm being so in given, a posse, headed by a deputy sheriff and a constable, gathered and started in pursuit, being followed by additions as the chase proceeded until it numbered avar threescore. Smith's course lay in the direction of De

Clute's house, the home of his divorced wife, and the posse, fearing that he meditated further murders, burried in the same direction. They had gone about two and a half miles when Smith was sighted in the distance, about a quarter of a mile from De Clute's house. When the funted murderer saw the posse closing in upon him he changed his direction and sped toward the house of a farmer named Brown, which he reached just as the posse came up. Turning in the doorway of the house, Smith fired a shot at his pursuers, shouting, "The first man who follows me in here will be killed." The posse surrounded the house, and Farmer

looking upon the yard. A rush was made for this window, but Smith, thrusting his arm out of the opening, fired another shot, which broke the arm of Elmer Clapsaddle, a relative of the murdered man, and the crowd drew back. Deputy Sheriff Wolf called upon the murderer to surrender, but receiving no response, and fearing that Smith was preparing for another attack, he ordered the posse to fire. Two score of rifles and shotguns rang out their reports, and poured their contents into the wail of

Brown came out and told them that Smith was

secreted in a clothes press which had a window

the house. The sound of a falling body and a groan followed the volley, and the posse, entering the onse, found Smith on the floor, bleeding from a dozen wounds and nuconscious. He was brought to Ransomville, where he died late to-

night. Farmer Clapsaddle was one of the most respected men in the section of Niagara county in which he lived, and had the sympathy of all his neighbors in the troubles which arose out of his relations with Smith, who was one of the roughest characters that ever infested the com-

MADE INSANE BY CIGARETTIS.

Fifty "Comn Natis" a Day. Anna Etzman, 27 years old, a servant at 195 Delancey street, was taken to Believne Hos-pital yesterday to be treated for mental disturbance due apparently to smoking charettes. She told the doctors that she began to smove

them about two years ago, and finally smoked over fifty a day. For the past several days her mental trouble has manifested itself in violent cutbreaks. She is alleged to have threatened her friends with death. She is confined in the insane pavillou, and her enforced abstinence from the little "coffin nails," as she describes them, causes her to indulge in wild rayings. She impices the dectors to give eigarettes to her in shricking tones.

The doctors say that she is suffering from narcotic poisoning. Until Dr. Fitch and the other insanity experts pass upon her condition stimulants will be used to relieve her sufferings and make up for the absence of cigarettes.

PRISON WARD QUARANTINED. An Ismate Has Mearlet Fever-Police Not

Hablect to the Quarantine. The prison ward in Believue Hospital has been quarantined because John Woods, an inmate who was committed to Blackwell's Island for vagrancy, proves to have scarlet fever. His symptoms had not developed when he first became ill and was confined in the ward in place of being taken to the Island. The ten prisoners in the ward will be kept in quarantine

prisoners in the ward will be kept in quarantine for at least ten days.

Rather inconsistently, the policemen from the East Twenty-second street station, who guard them, are allowed to go in and out of the hospital. pital.
Woods will probably be transferred to the hospital on Ward's Island to-day.

Omaha's ex-City Treasurer Arrested for

Embezziement,
ONAHA, Neb., Jan. 10.-Mayor W. J. Broatch notified the Assistant City Attorney this afternoon to prepare a complaint against Henry Boilin, ex-City Treasurer, charging him with embezziement, and at 5 o'clock Boilin was ar-rested. The total amount of the defaication is \$115,000, but criminal action cannot be broughs for the whole amount.

An Anburn Millionaire in Jali. AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 10 .- Anthony Shimer, Auburn's eccentric millionaire, was arrested today for falling to remove snow from his side-walk. He refuses to sive or accept ball, and is now in fall pending examination, which is set down for to-morrow.

LINEN TO BURN. Fire Doesn't Aother the United Shirt and Collar Co.'s Customers.

Wednesday night the New York offices of the United Shirt and Collar Company, which does the larges: business in men's linen in the world, were burned. Next day their customers found them in just as big a building, at 26 Lafayette place, a few blocks away, with a complete stock of Lion Brand and Anchor Brand Collars and Cuffs, United Brand Shirts, &c., and business humming along as merrily as ever. There's hustling for you!

Manager George Nicholson said: "Of course, we're alltitle belijal, but not much, and we will catch up by Monday. Fortunately, our books and our papers, except some orders, were preserved intact, and beyond the loss of one day and a little meanvenience, we've nothing to complain of. You can say that we are going to keep right on supplying the best collars, cuffe, hear here, was killed to-day in the convent mill by his cowletaching in the machinery. He was crushed to death.

Arrival of the New Austrian Ambassador.

Prince Wredr. Austrian Ambassador to the United States, arrived here on the steamship.

Werra yesterday.